WRECK OF THE VICTORIA. The Camperdown Struck Her Almost at

Right Angles. A dispatch received at 2 o'clock this morning from Beyroot says that the Victoria-Camperdown collision occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon about seven miles from Tripoli. The ressels were almost at right angles when the DON ALONZO WILL CARRY MOST MONEY Victoria was struck. Those on the Victoria's deck at the moment of the collision scrambled away and were rescued by boats from the Bicycle Road Races in Ohio and men below had no time to reach the deck. The sudden heeling of the Victoria caused her to begin to fill immediately and no escape was possible. She went down in eighty fathoms of water. It is difficult to obtain the names of the AN ENGLISH YACHT RACE. rescued, as they are aboard several vessels and

ing bodies.

Shortly after the collision five bodies were taken from the water, one of them the body of the chief paymaster. They were buried last military honors at Tripoli. The Camperdown was severely damaged forward in the collision. Temporary repairs will be made and she will start for home. It is said that several times the Victoria had shown signs of weakness in her steering gear.

One theory is that on account of this weakness she became urmanageable and could not be got out of the Camperdown's way.

WHAT IS SAID IN LONDON.

An interview was had with Lord George Ham-Iton in London to ascertain his views as to the disaster to the battle ship Victoria. He said that without a doubt the Camperdown's ram had cut away the plating on the Victoria out-side of several of her transverse bulkheads. Had this not been the case the bulkheads could have been closed and the water kept in one, or at most two, compartments and the vessel would still have floated. But with the plating torn off or cut away outside of several of the bulkheads the inflow of water would have been enormous, and there would have been no time, even if it would have availed anything, to close Lord George Hamilton further said he thought

with the plating torn off, the water must have entered the ship in a solid mass, and thus entering on one side caused the vessel to capsize almost immediately. The blowfrom the Camperdown he thought, must have been delivered slantingly to have done the damage he thought had been done.

The damage would be all the greater to a ship

with her bulkheads pierced. She would the worse off than a ship with no bulkheads. The cause of the collision, he said, was as yet matter of conjecture, and he declined to exess an opinion on this point. TRYING TO EXPLAIN.

An interview was also had with the Right

Hon. Arthur Bower Forwood, a well-known Wood Bros. & Co. of London, who was formerly secretary to the admiralty. Mr. Forwood said it was a wonder that such an accident had not before. The Victoria had a longitudinal bulkhead running through her, besides a number running across ship. She was thus divided into compartments on each side of the longitudinal bulkhead without communication between the sentiment is for Mike Dwyer's great colt Don Alonzo.

There was a decided rush of money upon

Lis opinion, what had occurred was this: The Camperdown had struck the Victoria a rapping blow, glancing along the side and opening out The water was then admitted into a number of the compartments on one side of the ship, and Ramapo is favored by the pikers, causing her to capsize by its great weight. The Strathrose, whose presence gives F ngitudinal bulkhead was a good thing in its way, Mr. Forwood said, but it did not serve to

"The immediate cause of the collision," he added, "cannot now be exactly stated. The squadron appears to have been maneuvering probably within a space of three miles, leaving a small area for each vessel to move in. A misreading of signals may have caused the accident."

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST BIG SHIPS. discussing the disaster Lord Brassey cometime secretary of the admiralty, said that the sinking of the Victoria supplied a strong orgument against building more big men-of-war. It was evident, he said, that the Victoria's armor afforded her no protection from the Camperdown's ram. While not convinced that ight it wiser to distribute the country's haval strength among many less pretentious men-of-war rather than among a few monster hattle ships. It was near policy to put so tle ships. It was poor policy to put so

SORROW OF THE QUEEN.

The queen has sent Col. Carrington to ex-The queen has sent Col. Carrington to ex-press her sorrow and sympathy to Lady Tryon. Lady Tryon, who arrived from Maita three weeks ago, was holding her first reception of the season last evening. Two hundred guests were present. When the news of her hus-band's death reached her she fell in a faint. The state concert and other royal function on the program for next week have been post-poned. The lord mayor has opened a relief fund for the benefit of the needy families who bers in the disaster.

SYMPATHY OF THE KAISER. The Duke of Edinburgh has received this dissteh from Emperor William II: "Words cannot express our horror. We all sympathize with our British comrades. As a token of our ympathy your ensign is flying from the main-masts of our vessels, with our own ensign at alf-mast, according to my orders."

The Duke of Edinburgh replied: "The Brit-

The London morning newspapers are filled with articles describing the vessels, and with friends of the drowned men. Every leader ologizes Admiral Tryon. The Daily News ays editorially: "America will thrill at the

news, coming as it does when the New York cheers for our squadron have hardly died away. Are we to pay so much in millions and broken rts only to learn that the compartment sy tem is a delusion and a snare." of this disaster must be searching and ex-

to exist, adequate and unflinching. Only so can the lesson of the great calamity be turned neuvers at sea are too hazardous, but that only incessant practice of evolutions at high speed can the navy be fitted for the necessities

WHAT IS SAID AT QUEBEC.

The loss of the warship Victoria with its attending terrible sacrifice of life is looked upon at Quebec as confirming the opinion of many of the present day. While the Victoria might be unmatched as to efficiency in bombarding a seaport town or in destroying a sea coast, loc experts say she was decidedly too unwieldy for serious maneuvering off seaboard. Naval engineering, they point out, has not progressed as ass of the 10,000-ton warship cannot be controlled with the ease the navy officer generally desires. It had been thought twin screws were the desideratum so longed for. They proved themselves excellent indeed, but the de-lay and waste of energy in propelling the le-

who have knowledge of naval architecture that could not lessen the impetus received from its action of the "ram" the navies of the world have given hardly a thought to life boat drill, a proof of which is seen in the immense loss of life in connection with the sinking of the Victoria.

as a severe lesson to the navies of the world.

States navy, had a personal acquaintance with Admiral Sir George Tryon. In an interview in Baltimore yesterday Mr. Webster said: "One 28 at the office of the New York Association, day while on a railroad trip from Callao to Lime, in 1884. Admiral Tryon, then capof the Swiftsure, was a fellow passen-We made each other's acquaintance. ger. We made each other's acquaintance was struck with his marked personality was a pleasant gentleman, a strict dishaving his ship ready to sail or fight at a moment's notice. Admiral Tryon was noted never entered a port without having his shore, if it could be found. It was an understood thing that if his eleven did not come off victors they might expect a quarantine against liberty for several days at the least. I need not add that Admiral Fryon's team was never

would say generally that all the modern vessels LATE SPORTING NEWS

The Track at Chicago in Fine Condition for the Race.

New Jersey.

WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO, June 24 .-When Secretary Brewster called in the last harrow and drag this noon Washington Park was as fit for the tenth American Derby as any race track could be. The lowering clouds that all morning threatened rain were dispelled by a brisk southwest

wind that dried everything up as crisp as a shaving. A better day for the Derby was never planned and as early as 9 o'clock it seemed as if a majority of the local sports had possession of the track. "Nothing will prevent fast time, in fact ecord that will smash C. H. Todd's 2.36% if

this wind does not grow any fresher." remarked Jim Ferguson, clerk of the scales, as he took a little sprint upon the dusty track. By 11 o'clock an immense crowd had gath ered and it might be said that it was but the vanguard of the veritable exodus that was streaming toward the track over every boulevard, avenue and channel of transportation from the heart of the city.

An international flavor, too, was given to the crowd by the presence of so many Englishmen, New Yorkers, Cairfornians, and last, but not least, Hip Lung, the wealthy celestial who never misses a Derby.

There never was a Derby run in this country that gave prospect of being witnessed by so many well-dressed, prosperous and representative men and women. For once the fair was placed second to this stake attraction. The fair endures for months, but there is but one

Derby each year.

It is estimated by Secretary Brewster that when all that seek admission reach the interior of the grounds the 100,000 mark will be passed. venteen horses are carded to do in the Derby, but no one can be found who will assure the officials that this numwill not be reduced by the time the bugle sounds to at least twelve. The geographical lines of the country are defined by those in attendance and shipowner, senior partner of the firm of Leech. as they are clearly marked by sports, horsewest, the south and northwest, so are they defined by the choices of these people.

Despite all sorts of talk about Johnny Campbell's sudden trick-Miles Standish sprung at the last moment as a probable starter—the bulk of the sentiment is for Mike Dwyer's

> him in the few books that did an ante-race betting business at the average price of 2 to 1. The Keene pair, Chorister and St. Leonards, is the strong local tip, with a remarkable sprin-kling of Clifford, Lookout and Boundless money. G. W. Johnson is not liked to any great degree, Strathrose, whose presence gives England a bare possibility of taking down the big \$60,000 prize, is liked best to run third. He cannot be

expected to do better than Lookout, the Keene entry, or Don Alonzo. Rose-Leigh combination will go down to a man with the great son of Bramble, Clifford, whose performances at Latonia are alluded to as Local betters are madly following Jockey

Fitzpatrick's tip upon St. Leonards.

Everything tends to show that today's Derby will have a large field, that it will be "swiftest" betting race Chicago ever had and that the largest crowd that ever witnessed the greatest three-year-old event of the world will ither go broke or return home in their gaudy conveyances with plenty of bookmakers' coin.

MANY WHEELMEN IN LINE.

in New Jersey. NEWARE, N. J., June 24 .- About 300 wheelmen took part in the century run, under the direction of the Metropolitan Association. which started from this city this morning. More than half of the participants composed the slow division, which started at 4 o'clock, headed by Frederick Keer of the Hudson County Wheelmen. The fast men started at 7 o'clock, Roadsters as pacemaker. The route is to Prince reach Princeton at 11 a.m. and the fast men at 11:50 a.m. Returning, the slow men will leave Princeton at 1 o'clock and the fast men at 3

Most of the bicycle clubs of this vicinity are represented.

THE VALKYRIE DIDN'T START.

Yachts. London, June 24.—The jubilee regatta of the Mersey Yacht Club was to have been sailed tosh navy and nation feel deeply the sympathy of sixty-five miles, taking the contestants outday over the original channel course, a distance the conditions were such that the race over interior gallery and a seating capacity of about this course had to be abandoned. It was decided, however, to sail a race from New Brighton to the Formby lightship, the course the building and the cost of the alterations Brighton to the Formby lightship, the course

Lord Dunraven's America's cup challenger, Valkyrie, the tonnage of which has been reeffected to bring her within the rating necessary

to cross the starting line, followed by Mr. A. D. Clarke's Satanita and Mr. J. Jameson's Iverna. Mr. P. Donaldson's Caltuna, which has sailed in most of the principal regattas thus far this season, was twenty-five minutes late in getting off and she therefore retired from the race. The Brittania won the race. Her time was three hours and fifty-eight minutes. The Sa-

CASH PRIZE CYCLING.

New York, June 24. - There was a meeting last night in the Astor House of the National Cycling Association to make preparations for the meeting to be held in this city on July 3 and 4 under the management of the New York Cycling Association.

The meeting will take place on the Manhattan field and it is thought it will prove one of the greatest cycling tournaments ever in this country. Many applications for licenses have ing as amateurs.

Some of these were acted upon last night and

licenses were granted to the following: H. C. Wheeler of this city, P. J. Berlo of Boston, W. W. Taxis of Philadelphia, W. F. Murphy of Brooklyn, C. W. Dorntge of Buffalo, H. G. Crocker of Newton, M. C. Kluge of Jersey City, T. L. Connolly of Boston, W. F. Gastler of Niagara Falls, Thos. Rowe of Chicago and V. J.

One-mile scratch, best two in three heats. One mile handicap. The prizes in each of the events are \$100 to the first, \$50 to the second, \$30 to third and \$30 to the fourth.
On the following day, the Fourth of July,

ing it altogether the disaster is regarded one-mile handicap will be given. This will be for a purse of \$1,000, of which \$500 goes to \$75 to fourth and \$50 to fifth. On this day also there will be a one-mile scratch race in ten-mile scratch race.

> CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 24.—Entries for the Poorman fourth annual handicap road race from Hamilton to Cincinnati on July 4 will close tonight. The list aggregated seventy flyers this morning, when ten additional local note were to go on the slate. Official Handi-capper Miles of the Chicago Referee will arrange the starters Monday according to previous trials of speed. Handicaps are to be announced

> > Maher to Fight Woods.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Columbian Athletic price.

Club made a match yesterday afternoon between Peter Maher and Billy Woods. If Maher loses to Flood Monday night the match will be declared off.

Tom Roe Begins Again, CHICAGO, June 24.—Tom Roe, after abandon ing his bicycle trip from New York to California, took it up again yesterday and started on a

Amateur Base Ball. The Young McGuires defeated the Hamiltons resterday by 16 to 13. The winning battery was Bell and Quantrill. The Young McGuires will accept challenges from all clubs whose members are fourteen years old. Address C. Gray, 717 6th street northwest.

The Young Amateurs desire to play all clubs whose members are twelve years old. Address J. Braugh, 1712 New Jersey avenue northwest.

A Lady Bicyclist's Achievement. Mrs. Harry S. Jones, jr., of this city, a bicyclist of some 'fame, has added another hillclimbing feat to her long list of records. Sunday last, accompanied by her husband and W. B. Jackson, they left this city at 7:30 a.m. for Marlboro', a distance of eighteen miles, including one of the most formidable hills on any run leaving the city, by name Good Hope. This and all others for the entire distance were climbed by Mrs. Jones on her bicycle without a dismount. The trip going was made by Mrs.

Jones and her escorts in 1h. 45m., and the return
in 1h. 15m. The roads were in poor condition
(very sandy) and the weather terrible hot. Mrs. es has been riding but eighteen months and bids fair to become the lady champion of the District for hill climbing, long-distance riding

A CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

Ten Games Have Already Been Played

being held on the grounds of the Hutchinson Croquet Club at the corner of 9th street and Rhode Island evenue. The tournament began last Monday, and is now about half finished. There are seven competitors, all members of the Hutchinson club. A series of twenty-one games will determine the result.
Ten games have already been played, as follows: Bryant, won 2, lost 2; Johns, won 1, lost 2: Mason, won 1, lost 2: Mason, won 0, lost 2: Thorne. won 2, lost 1; Hutchinson, won 0, lost 2; Thorne, won 2, lost 1, and Holden, won 2, lost 0. This afternoon's contest will be between Mr. Holden and Mr. Coleman, who are acknowledged to be the best players in the tournament, and the result will probably determine the win

ner of the tournament. For other Sporting News see Tenth page. COLORED Y. M. C. A

The Association's New Hall to Be Dedicated The new assembly hall of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The services will be of an interesting character. Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of the First Presbyterian Church will be the principal speaker, and it is expected that addresses will also be made by Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, pastor of St. Luke's P. E. Church; Rev. Dr. F. J. Grimke of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. C. Johnson, president of the Baptist Union; Rev. J. T. Jenifer of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Rev. S. P. Brown, paster of the Plymouth Congregations Church; Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen and several others. The Y. M. C. A. choir, which is composed of some of the best colored musical tal-

of Mr. J. T. Ratley. The colored Y. M. C. A. had a humble beginning. It was organized during the summer of 1891. For some time prior to that time the desirability of the project had been impressed on the Christian element of colored Washing-

literary and social nature filled a useful white Y. M. C. A., but this scheme was abandoned. The promoters of the order were Rev. Dr. Grimke, Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Rev. George W. Moore, late paster of the Lincoln Memorial Church; Col. George Arnold, who was killed in the Ford's Theater accident, and Rev

The Reed building, on 11th street between Q and R streets, was purchased, the price being \$12,000. The building was forty by ninety-five and contained a number of small rooms, which the uses of the association. It contains spacious reading room, library, classrooms and an assembly hall, it rooms and an assembly hall, in which religious services and public lectures are to be held and which also serves as a gymnasium. This hall is an entirely new addition It is a one-story building, thirty-five feet wide, and improvements bring the total to \$16,500. There remains an indebtedness of about \$10,000 month. Some of the principal contributors to the fund have been Messrs. B. H. Warner, John T. Arms, B. F. Leighton, L. D. Wine, W. E. Edmonston, Woodward & Lothrop, Isadore Saks

W. P. Moses, Dr. LaFetra, Dr. Craighead Bishop Philip Brooks and John W. Foster PROMINENT HELPERS. The pathway of the projectors was smoothed by a letter "heartily commending the effort of tian Association," signed by Right Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., bishop of the M. E. Church; Rev. William A. Bartlett of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. Geo. William Doug-lass, D. D., pastor of St. John's P. E. Church Rev. S. M. Newman of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Rush R. Shippen of the Unitarian Church, Rev. S. H. Greene, D. D., paster of Baptist Church; Rev. J. G. Butler, paster of the Memorial Lutheran and Rev. F. D. Power, pastor of the

The committee on building and repairs consisted of J. H. Meriwether, chairman; L. C. Bailey, E. R. Russell, W. E. Mathews, Geo. W. Cook, R. W. Tompkins, Daniel Murray, Wm.

The officers of the association are: J. H. Meriwether, president; J. H. Bucher, vice president: Lemuei C. Bailey, treasurer; J. E. Mooreland, general secretary, and R. S. Smith, secretary. The board of directors is as follows: J. H. Meriwether, L. C. Bailey, David Warner, E. C. Russell, R. C. Douglass, R. S. Smith, D. S. Branden, Thomas H. Wright, J. S. Chestnut, Harrison Gordon, R. P. Drew and P. A. Harrison Gordon, R. P. Drew and P. A

The building used by the association was at one time known as the Harris and Reed building, Nos. 1607-1609 11th street. It had an unenviable reputation and during the soldier period was well known as an assignation house with bar attachments. The place and the young men's reading room for colored youths were at war. The reading room was at one time stoned by the habitues of the ill-famed resort. In the summer of 1891 ex-Commissioner Roberts entered the place in disguise and made a report to the police on the strength of which it was raided. The place The place was thus broken up, and was soon after put up at auction and bought for the purposes out

liquor business at 308 10th street, on which she gave a deed of trust to pay certain debts, and she alleges that the trustees have received from the profits sufficient to pay them. Mr. C. A. to 81½ cents has revived talk of shutting down a number of the big mines of Aspen, Col., unless there shall be an early advance in the ner Patterson be induced to select a jury of

discovery, account and reconveyance of the

THE CORONER Antiquity of His Office and the

LAW IN THIS DISTRICT. which number is generally admitted to be the

Duties Required.

Some Interesting Points in Regard to Inquests and Proceedings Following Them Set Forth-The Number of Jurors Defined

by Law-The Appropriation for Assistance.

The recent decision of Chief Justice Bingham, in which he decided that there was no such officer in this District as the deputy coroner, gave rise to not a little consideration among the members of the bar as to the exact standing of the coroner himself, his powers, the authority under which he acts, the number of his jury and so on. The coroner has been not inaptly referred to as the spleen of the legal body, he, like the spleen in the human body, being unable to perform any duties or functions that could not as well be performed by other judicial officers. As a rule the coroner in this country is not by any means the important officer he is in England, where he appears to be as necessary as he is im-portant. Until not so very many years ago there was a tradition in England that the body of a suicide or murdered person could not be moved or even touched until after the arrival of the coroner, and it is said that such a belief was even prevalent in this country for many years. An observance of this tradition obtains in this District even today to the extent at least that the authorities will not seem to the suit that the subscript of the suit that the subscript of the suit that the subscript of least that the authorities will not permit the removal for burial of the body of a person dead under unknown or suspicious circumstances except by an order of the coroner. A very successful croquet tournament is now WHAT THE CORONER IS.

The coroner, "whose office," says Blackstone, The coroner, "whose office," says Blackstone, defined in the act, although the appropriation of equal antiquity with the sheriff," is "an was presumably intended for the compensation. officer whose principal duty it is to hold an inomeer whose principal duty it is to hold an inquisition, with the assistance of a jury, over the body of any person who may have come to a violent death, or has died in prison." In England the chief justice of the king's bench is the sovereign or chief coroner of all England, although he does not perform the active duties of the office. There it is also the coroner's duty the law here require a unanimous the law here require a unanimous who has possession of the goods; concerning treasure-trove, who are the finders, and whose the property. Another authority says: "The office has lost much of the honor which formerly appertained to it, but the duties are of great consequence to society, both for bring-ing murderers to punishment and protecting nnocent persons from accusation. OFFICE ABOLISHED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The state of Massachusetts, which in legal ffairs holds a high rank in this country, does not entertain so high an opinion of the office, for in 1877 coroners were abolished in that state by act of the legislature, and the governor given power to appoint in their place medical examiners, "men learned in the science of medicine," whose duties are to make examinations of dead bodies, to hold autopsies upon the same, and in case of death from viy the district attorney and a jus-of the district of the fact. Such was the procedure in the now famous Borden murder case in Fall River las August, the inquiry as to the murder being con eted by the district attorney before the district judge, and which inquiry resulted in the holding of Lizzie Borden for the action of the grand jury.

The office of deputy coroner in this District,

by Chief Justice Bingham's decision, has been abolished so far at least as to the authority of holding an inquest. There are many lawyers who are inclined to favor the abolishment of the office of coroner itself. It is not easy, they ent of Washington, has arranged a program of especial merit, and will be under the direction say, to conceive where any injury would result from the abolishment of the office here, but on the other hand, they claim, there are instances where an inquiry by the coroner really does work injuriously against the public safety. For instance, the public inquiry by the coroner often discovers the purposes coroner often discovers the purposes and resources of the prosecution; and then The question was agitated to great degree in the churches. was declared that there were parent that often in the trial of the accused ritnesses at the coroner's inquest and that cile testimony given in a hasty and incomplete manner at the inquest and that given by the same witnesses at the trial under conditions

THE VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY. The verdict of the coroner's jury is in no ense binding and conclusive, for, whether the erdict holds a person responsible or biameless and conclusions of the coroner's jury, as, for thief, and the officer, upon the verdict of the coroner's jury, was held responsible and com-pelled to give bail to await the action of the grand jury. Upon its investigation of the kill-ing, however, the grand jury ignored the charge where the coroner's jury held persons not reprima facie showing a person held blameless by Police Court for the action of the grand jury nds of some person or persons unknown to the jury. Such was the case in the inquest over the body of Peter Young, a respected citizen, who was found beaten to death on Capitol Hill on the 22d of last July. An investigation by the police authorities, however, resulted in the commitment to jail shortly afterward of three young negroes, two of whom were last Satur-day convicted of the murder. Of course, where a person held responsible by the verdict of a coroner's jury is committed to await the action of the grand jury, that commitment holds good until the grand jury have finally acted in the case, and only in that sense and to that extent is he action of the coroner's jury conclusive.

NEED OF ASSISTANCE. So long as the office of coroner remains in his District it is conceded that either an additional coroner should be provided for by Congress or that the coroner should be provided with a deputy, fully authorized and empowered in his stead during the coroner's absence from the District or during his inability, through any other cause, to perform the duties of his office. A suggestion has been made that the District should be divided into two districts and a coroner provided for each, each officer only in the cases occurring in his particular district, except when, during the ab-sence or other inability of one, the other should act for the entire District. In the days when the District comprised the counties of Washington and Alexandria there was a coroner for

THE NUMBER OF JURORS One of the questions lately raised here ropounded by a STAR reporter to several memurors composing a coroner's jury in this Dis-irict. While it was generally conceded that six was the legal number it was only after no little search that a member of the bar could be found the bar questioned by the reporter were lawyers of distinction and prominence in the profes-sion. One stated that the common law authorized such a number; another was confident that the act of the legislative assembly of 1872 was the authority, while the others frankly admitted that they were unable to say from just where But the authority for a coroner's jury of six is found on page 322 of Richardson's Supple-ment to the Revised Statutes of the United

States, second edition, where in paragraph 5 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, making appropriation to provide for the ex-penses of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are these words: "That hereafter a jury of inquest summoned by the cor oner shall consist of six persons." The fac Catharine M. Dunn has filed a bill against E. that the law reads "six persons" might lead the Sutherland and E. J. O'Neill, trustees, for a gentler sex to conclude that women are to warrant the conclusion that the term "six persons" means six "good and lawful men," although it is not improbable that a strict con-struction of the act of 1881 would justify the ever, entirely to the coroner. He summons Headquarters-"Same old thing."

women, or a jury composed in part of women, dent."

excellent one is clearly obvious, and would undoubtedly meet the approval of those who believe women fully competent to perform such public duties.

which number is generally admitted to be the common law jury. The common law also governs the procedure of the coroner and his jury, except, of course, where otherwise governed by statutory enactment. "When six of those summoned appear" (2 Haie Crown Law, 60) "they shall be sworn and the coroner shall proceed with the inquest." This is said to be the English law of today, and it is generally believed that this fact induced Congress in 1881 to do away with the common law jury of twelve and provide instead a jury of six members. and provide instead a jury of six members.

An act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, made an appropriation for the pay of the coroner of the District, although it is not doubted that the office existed from the very organiza-tion of the District. By an act of the legisla-tive assembly of the District of August 21, 1871, the office of coroner for the District was cre-ated, and two days later the assembly provided for the appointment of that officer, placing his appointment in the hands of the governor. By appointment in the hands of the governor. By natural descent the appointment of the coroner of the District became vested in the Commissioners of the District. He now receives an annual salary of \$2,000 and holds office during the pleasure of the ap pointing power. While it cannot be doubted for an instant that Chief Justice Bingham, in the matter of the application of Col. Ainsworth a few days ago, rightfully decided that there was no such officer here as deputy coroner, still there is such an officer as the "assistant to the coroner." In the District deficiency act of March 3, 1893, is found this paragraph: "To enable the coroner of the District of Columbia to employ an assistant for the coming year and ihrough the next fiscal year, \$600." The sentence is a rather ambiguous one, but is understood to mean the employment of an assistant to the coroner during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. It will be observed that the uties of the assistant to the coroner are no of the deputy coroner. Now that such an offi

PROCEEDINGS GOVERNED BY THE COMMON LAW.

Before the law of 1881 the coroner's jury in

the District was composed of twelve members

the law here require a unanimous or majority vote by the coroner's jury? The question was asked by a STAR reporter of a number of the prominent members of the District bar, and the replies received were about evenly divided between an unanimous and a majority vote. In the fourth American and English Encyclopedia of Law, under the heading of "Coroner," it is stated that "the verdict shall be signed by the jury and coroner." In support of this statement both English and American authorities are quoted. Such is conceded to be the law here by those who have investigated the authoritie upon the subject, and hence it is concluded that in the District an unanimous vote is required. It is also not doubted that upon a failure to agree a new inquest would be both legal and

A FENCE STORY.

The Boy Could Play on It When the Girls

It was just the nicest fence in the world to play on. It was made of broad planks, and just high enough to jump up on easily. Inside the fence, which was painted green, was a thick, soft grass and such a cool, shady corner by the bay window. Did any one ever see a icer place to play dolls in these warm, warm days?

Then there were great tall poplars trees that kept off the rays of the sun and left little windows of blue sky between the branches. "We children used to play on that grass once, and now they have put up this old fence to keep us out. If only Miss Nellie would let us play in her yard by the bay window, but of course she won't. Come on, girls, let's play walking tight rope on the fence."

Sallie mounted the fence and proceeded with a great deal of pride and self-complacency to and property show how beautifully she could walk the tight cations next ope, while the rest of the children stood oking at her in admiration. raised and a sweet face framed in curls looked

out at the children and a sweet voice said: 'I'd

rather you wouldn't play on the fence, chil-

dren, please." Sallie, very much crestfallen, inmed down and the children looked longingly at the forbidden play ground. watching the scene very earnestly, sat Martin, a fair-faced, blue-eyed boy, dressed in a fresh light blue shirt waist and kilt skirt. He was Miss Nellie's special favorite. He sat there with his little hands folded watching "those

girls." who were still standing in a dejected Presently Martin slipped down off the fire over to the green fence and got up on the to all cried out: "You'd better get off that fence Martin Luther! Miss Nellie won't let us play on the fence; you'd better hurry and get off!"

Martin's blue eyes flashed fire, and his
little breast seemed unable to hold the scorn that was in it. Holding tightly to the fence with one hand and waving his right arm in the air, he said: "Miss Nellie lets me do what I please with her fence; Miss Nellie is my girl. You can't play on Nellie's fence, but I can. If Miss Nellie you mustn'tplay on her fence, why, you mustn't, but I can play on her fence if I want to. Nellie is my girl and she lets me, so now!

up, old horse!""
Miss Nellie looked out of the window and smiled at Martin, and Martin smiled back at

Transfers of Real Estate. Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: Juliet Donnally to John A. Massie, lot 8, blk. 14, Brookland; \$1,275. J. A. Massie to Trustees M. E. Church of Brookland, same property; \$1.275. S. E. Young to S. Oppenheimer, subs 41 and 43, Bellevue; \$-. J. F. Oyster to Mary M. Steele, pt. C, sq. 759; \$-. Caroline B. Williams to C. H. Fickling, sub 18, blk. 10, Le Droit Park; \$—. Martin Beglin to Polly Lynch, pt. 16, sq. 898; \$4,000. G. H. B. White to Mary E. Hughes, pt. 17, sq. 732; \$4,393.14. E. Buckley to Mary E. Dugan, sub 10, sq. 581; \$1.725. C. B. Munroe to W. H. Sholes, sub 449, sq. 237; \$—. P. N. Chaplin to H. C Borden, subs 2 and 3, sq. s. of 744; \$—. W. O. Miller to C. M. McClay sub 26 sq. 105. \$—. C. G. Pail to Ada Virginia Ball, subs E and F, sq. 341; \$—. S. J. Prescott to W. A. Harman, sub 13, sq. 1.040; \$—. Same to G. I. Alling, sub 11, do.; \$—. T. P. Jeffrey to C. A. Brickswedde, sub

HAD TO RUN FOR THEIR LIVES. Fire in the Murray & Nickels Drug

Spice Factory, Chicago. A disastrous fire in the Murray and Nickels hospital for contagious diseases on Observatory Drug and Spice Manufacturing Company plant Hill—the old naval observatory grounds. As es of the District bar received several different at No. 147-155 West Peak street, Chicago, eplies, was that relating to the number of occurred yesterday afternoon. One man was probably burned to death and two others were seriously injured. The following is list of the dead and injured: Wm. who was able to point at once to the law Fuhrwerk, probably burned to death. thorizing that number. All the members of Henry Ewalde, seriously burned about the face and hands. Leopold Lehman, seriously burned about the face and body. Rudolph Block, leg broken and burned about the face and hands. Chas. Fuhrwerk, burned about the face. The financial loss will be about \$50,000, partly The flames spread with such rapidity that many of the workmen had narrow escapes for their lives. Rudolph Block jumped from a third story window and landed on the pave-

it is thought the only injury he sustained by the fall was a fracture of the left leg. Henry Ewald and Charles Fuhrwerk made heir escape to the roof of the building and were rescued by firemen. Wm. Fuhrwerk was with them when the fire broke out but failed to day and will report at the health office next Monday for duty. reach the roof, and there is little doubt that he

The Deadly Trolles rom the New York Times. New City Editor, at telephone, calls up Brooklyn police headquarters-"Hello! What's the Headquarters-"S. O. T." Editor-"What in thunder's 'S. O. T.'"

tt is not doubted by some of the members of the bar that such a jury would be a legal one. That such a jury in some instances be a most DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

amissioner Parker Talks on the Garbage Question.

COLLECTIONS ARE REGULAR

He Thinks the Service is in Good Condition but Looks for Improvements-Changes in Offices-The Contagious Hospital Again-Other Local Affairs.

Speaking of the collection of garbage Commissioner Parker said today that he regarded the service as more efficient and satisfactory than it had been since the contract was originally let to Mr. Clarke.

National Sanitary Company. This avoids a shifting responsibility and is more businesslike. The reduction plant of this company, located rangements for a daily collection of the garbage covering the most important parts of the city. the responsibility does not rest entirely with the Commissioners nor the National Sanitary aid to the service by having the garbage always tenant Edward D. Anderson, fourth cavalry accessible. A careful investigation shows that Second Lieutenant Louis C. Scherer, fifth cavaccessible. A careful investigation shows that many complaints come from those whose gar-bage is not accessible. The collector should bage is not accessible. The collector should Phillips, sixth cavalry; Second Lieutenant her own time in responding to the call of the garbage man. In most other cities garbage is delay of pounding for open gates. We are on the very eve of our hottest weather. Our citizens should, therefore, co-operate in every way possible to protect the comfort and health of "From a sanitary standpoint I doubt if the District was ever in as good condition. Under the direction of the health officer an efficient force has for several months

atic house-to-house inspection, over Thousands of nuisances have been abated and owners of property have been compelled to replace old plumbing and earthen closets with that which is now most approved.

"Under the health department the alleys are now being disinfected. Of course it is impos-sible to make all the conditions entirely satisfactory, as all sections of the city are not sup-plied with sewerage facilities. The Commission ers are spending every dollar in this direction that is appropriated by Congress and are pushing the work with all possible vigor. On the 1st of July an additional number of inspectors will be detailed for duty in the suburbs and suburban towns, so that the county and all sections will fare slike. In this work of general cleaning up the Commissioners have been ma-terially aided by the Sanitary League. Through the discussions of this association our people have become alive to the necessity and have more readily aided the authorities. Should cholera unfortunately reach our coun try I would have no fears so far as Washington

s concerned.
"The rigid enforcement of the milk regulations has also done a great deal of good, and the inspection of the wells and the closing of many which were unfit to be used as a drinking supply has, I believe, done a world of good." NEW SIGNATURES NOT REQUIRED.

Those liquor dealers who held licenses under the old law, but who surrendered them and paid "Oh, yes, let's!" the additional license fee as required by the law of March 3, 1893, and who desire to continue the additional license fee as required by the law get the signatures of residents property owners to their appliof an opinion rendered by Attorney Th This is an important opinion to many lique dealers, who rather than be subjected to the trouble of again getting the signatures of a ma-jority of the resident and property owners on the street adjacent to the saloon will forfeit the additional fee filed with the new applicathe temperance people have exercised such ar influence over the surrounding residents and property owners that it would be a difficult matter to again get their signatures.

WANT IT PAVED. The citizens and property owners of land abutting on the ten-footalley situated in square 152, between S street and Oregon avenue and New Hampshire avenue and 18th street northwest, have sent a petition to the Commissioner

sphalt block or vitrified brick. OBSTRUCTING TRACKS. With reference to the dirty condition of 6th street between Maryland avenue and C streets southwest, Superintendent Davis of the street cleaning department says in a letter to the Commissioners today that this is one of the account of car obstructions on the tracks of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. It has he says, received but three sweepings during the past six months because of these obstruc-

A lady complains to the Commissi day of the annoyance and insults she is subjected to from the back drivers who stand near the Peace monument. WANT A SEWER.

The owners and residents on Kenyon street between 13th and 14th streets extended have petitioned the Commissioners for a pipe sewer on both sides of that street. THE POWER TO PARDON. The attorney for the District has decided that

the Commissioners have no power to pardon persons convicted of habitual drunkenness. COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS. Senator Gorman has requested the Commis sioners to reinstate Officer Mendenhall on the

H. L. Swords complains to the Com that carts and wagons passing Hillyer placedrop considerable dirt on the pavement, keep ing it in a dirty condition.

G. W. Merrill has requested the Commissioners to grant him permission to locate a wood and coal yard on lots 3 and 4 in square 10 of Eckington.

Several hundred citizens of the northwestern ection of the city together, with a number of physicians, have joined in a petition to the Commissioners against the location of the stated exclusively in yesterday's STAR, the Commissioners have decided not to locate the hospital at that place. COMMISSONER PARKER'S VACATION.

Commissioner Parker leaves this afternoon for a short vacation. He will stop a short time in New Hampshire and visit his old home in Vermont before returning. A RESIGNATION CALLED FOR. The resignation of Lumber Inspector T. H. Riley has been called for by the Commissioners

to take effect July 1, and they have appointed Mr. Geo. H. Gaddis to the vacancy ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS. The Commissioners today appointed additional sanitary inspectors as follows: Edward Rennaud, E. D. Goodman, C. A. Wilkins, B. Z. Bishop, J. W. Hayward, Pierce N. Holcott, John F. Coyle, Howard O. Keyworth and George H. Watkins. They will receive \$3 per

BUILDING PERMITS. Building permits were issued today as follows: Deall & Wells, one brick dwelling, 1002 Rhode Island avenue northwest; \$5,500. M. M. Poiland, two brick dwellings, 1521 and 1523 Vermont avenue northwest; \$7,000. C. H. Wilkerson, one frame chapel, K street between 18th and 14th streets southeast; \$500. The fastert time westbound made on Lake Shore between Buffalo and Erie was on

D. A. DRISCOLL has, by Mr. H. Wise Garnett filed a bill in equity against Columbus Thomas houses, &c.

ARMY ORDERS.

Officers Sent to the Infantry and Cavalry The following named officers, having completed the course of study at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and having been found proficient, are

relieved from further duty at the school:

First Lieut. Nat P. Phister, first infantry; First Lieut. Henry H. Benham, second infantry; First Lieut. George W. Ruthers, eighth in-fantry; First Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, fifth infantry; First Lieut. Almon L. Parmerter, twenty-first infantry; First Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, fifth infantry; First Lieut. Chas. C. Walcutt, jr., eighth cavalry; First Lieut Benjamin A. Poore, sixth infantry; First Lieut Wm. M. Swaine, twenty-second infantry; First Lieut Malvern Hill Barnum, fifth cavalry; Second Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, fifth cavalry; Second Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, second cavalry; Second Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, fourth cavalry; Sec-

Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, fourth cavalry; Second Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, nineteenth infantry; Second Lieut. Francis H. Beach, sixth cavalry; Second Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, tenth cavalry; Second Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, twentieth infantry; Second Lieut. Harry A. Barber, first cayalry; Second Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, third cavalry; Second Lieut. Robt. W. Rose, fifth infantry; Second Lieut. Wm. C. Bennett, sixth "By a legal assignment," said Mr. Parker. "the Commissioners now deal direct with the at the foot of South Capitol street, is in successful operation, and, the company say, is capable of reducing double the amount of garbage they now receive. There are no unpleasant odors arising from this plant and the city is relieved of the almost intolerable with the capitole street, and the city is relieved of the almost intolerable with the capitole street, and the city is relieved of the almost intolerable with the capitole street, and the city is relieved of the almost intolerable with the capitole street, infantry; Second Lieut. Harold Lieut. Edward T. Winston, fourteenth infantry; Second Lieut. Edward T. Winston, fourteenth infantry. intolerable nuisance which has heretofore ex- try; Second Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn isted at the wharves when the garbage has been shipped down the river on scows. The Commissioners have nearly completed ar-The following named officers are detailed for instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School The citizens should not forget, however, that for the two-years course commencing Septemthe responsibility does not rest entirely with ber 1: Second Lieutenant Robert C. Williams first cavalry; Second Lieutenant Company. It is in their power to render material ant John P. Ryan, third cavalry; Second Lieuten-

not be expected to wait the pleasure of the O'Shea, seventh cavalry; Second Lieutenant John servant, who might feel inclined to take C. Waterman, eighth cavalry; Second Lieutenant tenant Matthew A. Batson, ninth cavalry : Second Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, tenth cavalry; Second Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, tenth cavalry; Second Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, first infantry; First Lieut. Chas. H. Muir, second i fantry; First Lieut. Chas. H. Muir, second infantry; Second Lieut. Wm. H. Morford, third infantry; Second Lieut. John S. Switzer, fourth infantry; Second Lieut. Jos. C. Castner, fourth infantry; Second Lieut. Wm. Brooke, fourth infantry; Second Mieut. Edward Sigerloos, fifth infantry; Second Lieut. Wm. H. Simons, sixth infantry; Second Lieut. Wm. H. Simons, sixth infantry; Second Lieut. Wm. Wallace, seventh infantry; First Lieut. John A. Perry, eighth infantry; Second Lieut. Frank Owen, eighth infantry; Second Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, ninth infantry; Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, ninth infantry; Second Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, tenth infantry; Second Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, tenth infantry; making a thorough and systemecond Lieut, Edward A. Shuttleworth, eleenth infantry; Second Lieut. Earl C. Carnaban, twelfta infantry; Second Lieut. Peter C. Har-ris, thirteenth infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, thirteenth infantry; Second Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, fourteenth infantry; Second Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, fifteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Walter A. Thurston, sixteenth infantry; Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Iardawsy, eeventeenth infantry; Second Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, eighteenth infantry: Second eut. Jasper E. Brady, jr., nineteenth infanfantry: Second Lieut. Wilson Chase, twentieth infantry; Second Lieut. Munroe McFarland, twenty-first infantry; Second Lieut. Balph H. Van Leman, twenty-first infantry; Second Lient. Robert L. Hamilton, twenty-second in-fantry; Second Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, twentysecond infantry; Second Lieut. James E. Nor-moyle, twenty-third infantry; First Lieut. Wm. Black, twenty-fourth infantry; Second Lieut, John R. Seyburn, twenty-fourth infantry; Secfantry. Second Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, ninth infantry, to be relieved from duty per-taining to the world's Columbian exposition in time to enable him to comply with this order. First Lieut, Benjamin A. Poore, sixth in-fantry, will report for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, by August 22. The other officers named will join their proper Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is relieved from

First Lieut. Jas. T. Anderson, twenty-fifth and Cavairy School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be relieved by the commandant from will be relieved by the commandar further duty at the school and will

proper station by September 1.

The following assignments and changes stations of officers of the quartermaster's partment are ordered:
Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from his present duties at headquarters, department of Arizona, and will proceed to department of Texas for assign-ment to duty as assistant to the chief quarter-master of that department and to take charge

of the construction at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., quartermaster.
Capt. Robinson, on being relieved, will proceed to the department of Arizona for assign-ment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that department, relieving Capt. Theodore E. True, assistant quartermaster. Capt. True will proceed to Boston for duty, relieving Maj. James W. Scully, quar-

Maj. Scully, on being relieved by Capt. True, will proceed to New Orleans, La., relieving Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, commissary of sub-

Capt. Frederick Von Schrader, assistant qua

termaster, will be relieved from duty at the United States military prison, Fort Leaven-worth, Kan., by the commandant of the prison, worth, Kan., by the commandant of the prison, and will proceed to Philadelphia for duty at the Schuylkill arsensl.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted First Lieut, Oscar J. Brown, first Capt. George LeR. Brown, eleventh infantry

and First Lieut. W. D. McAnaney, eighth cavalry, are relieved from duty as acting In-dian agents at Pine Ridge agency. South Dakota, and Fort Belknap agency, Montana, repectively.

Leave of absence for four months is granted

vocate general.

Leave of absence for two months, to take ef-Brooke, assistant surgeon.

An army retiring board having found Maj

John O. Skinner, surgeon, incapacitated for active service the extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted.

EQUITY COURT-Chief Justice Bingham and

Judge Hagner.

—Fairfax agt. Fairfax; time for taking estimony limited. Carroll agt. Thomas; rule to show cause. Blagden agt. Blagden; decree for partition and commission. Washington Market Company agt. District of Columbia; time for taking testimony limited. Gunton agt. Zantzinger; order to pay Harriet A. Zant-

CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION 1-Jugde Bradley Today—Rose agt. Cross; order to return de-posit for costs. Thompson's Sons agt. Baldus; judgment by default. Cissell agt. Coulter; jury CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION 2-Judge Con

Today-In re Annie E. Northcutt's will; mo tion for new trial overruled. McInerny agt. U. B. Mutual Aid Society; do. Somerville agt. Cake; judgment by default.

A Woman's Science Club Incorporated. The National Science Club for American Women, for the encouragement of scientific reby Almena B. Williams, vice president-at-large; Jean Brooks Greenleaf of Rochester, N. Y., vice president; Laura O. Talbott, corresponding secretary; Isabella G. King, Isabel H. Lenman, treasurer. The president is Ada B. Trotting Races on the Fourth.

The driving club, of which Mr. John H. Gheen is president; Gen. J. A. Smith, vice Zurhorst, secretary, will givie its inaugural trotting races at the Benning track on the Fourth of July. It is expected that there will be quite a number of enteries and some good sport.

The beverages made from Enterior mostly stored away for a long time. They are mostly consumed soon after manufacture. When being sold they commonly are comparatively dear. This wine or beer is either drunk from good bottles by

IN CALIFORNIA'S BUILDING. Next to the Largest of the

spondence of The Evening Star ORICAGO, June 23, 1898 To a Washingtonian visiting the fair the state buildings have a special interest, for Washingtonians are familiar with the people of every state in the Union and are the only importial observers to be found at Jackson Park.

On almost every one of these beautiful June afternoons the different states are dedicating the buildings, which, filled with choice exhibits from every county, represent more truly than can the congressional delegations at Washington the resources and power, and intellige and ingenuity of our whole country.

With the exception of the state of Illinois, California has the largest and cosdicet state building at the fair, and the visitor upon enter-ing finds himself in the land of the olive and the ing finds himself in the land of the clive and the vine, the orange and the date palm. Here, too, the old forty-niners have vividly recalled to them the days of their search for gold, for in a prominent part of the building is a large bronze statue of John W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, holding in one land a pick and in the other a large gold nugget, and in a case at his feet is displayed the original pagest. case at his feet is displayed the original nugget which he found at Coloma, Cal., on January 19, 1448, now the property of W. W.

San Francisco.

Playing fountains, cozy reception rooms and the tropical fragrance of vast pyramids oranges and lemons give an additional cha

the tropical fragrance of vast pyramids of oranges and lemons give an additional charm to this building.

Among the most interesting features of the California exhibit are a life-sized statue of a knight and charger made entirely of prunes, 20,000 pounds of this fruit being used for the purpose. The knight is clad in a complete cost of mail and carries a lance, both of which are made of prunes. His features are remarkably life-like, the flesh being made of prunes colored to resemble the human skin and the eyes and mustache of black prunes. The horse is made of black prunes and his trappings of red. On every hand are to be seen designs of oranges resembling globes, bells, pyramids and other forms, many of these figures being from eight to ten feet in diameter. In one corner of the building is a twenty-foot tower of bottles of olive oil of sea-green color. In the rotunda is an immense date palm from southern California, fifty feet in height, said to be 128 years old. Many varieties of feathery pampas have been used in the construction of elaborately designed pagodas, and the interiors, representing reception rooms, with tiled fireplaces, have frescoed cellings and walls of pampas.

The exhibit of the finest specimens of preserved fruits exceeds description so endless is the variety. Among the curtosities of this exhibit were cucumbers two feet in length, mammoth bunches of grapes, each weighing at least twenty-five pounds: pears, cherries, apricots, peaches, appies and plums, a few of which filled jars three feet in height. There were potatoes, one of which would make a meal for a family of five, and two of the giant apples would make a good armful for a school boy. An exhaustive herbarium from each county of the state added much to the beauty

boy. An exhaustive herbarium from each county of the state added much to the beauty of the exhibit. In the grounds in front of the building was a grafted rose tree bearing red. yellow, pink and white roses of ten var

yellow, pink and white roses of ten varieties, showing the perfection which California gardeners have attained.

The building is indeed characteristic of the history of the state, its architecture being patterned after the old Mission Church at San Diego, which is striking in its individuality. The construction is massive throughout, the exterior of plain plaster artificially cracked and seamed to resemble old buildings. The entrances and windows are recessed and there are no exterior decorations of any kind. no exterior decorations of any kind. The building is about 100 feet longer than the pension bureau at Washington, but not so wide

nor high, its dimensions being 435 by 144 feet. On the roof surrounding the central dome is a garden 144 feet square, where refreshments are served, reached by two clevators. The roof is of California red tile. The cost of the building was \$110,000. The state appropriated \$300,000 for the exhibit and \$250,000 more was raised by subscriptions. Appropriate dedication commonies were held at this building on Monday.

AFRICAN BEVERAGES.

They Are Obtained From the Sap of Pals Trees and Bananas.

From the Philadelphia Press. latter, being important beverages in Germany fantry, who has been under instruction at the it is not to be wondered at that, by an article is a recent number of the Gartenlaube, a hightoned German periodical, the question is disinfantry, upon successfully completing the colonies in eastern Africa are using similar course of study at the United States Infantry spirituous beverages or not, and, if not, which lager beer was to be considered nowadays at the German beverage proper, such a beverage had been known to the ancient Greeks, who

were manufacturing it after ancient Egyptian The Phonicians and Carthagenian voyages, had made known Egyptian beer in all parts of the world to which their commerce tended. It might not have had the same taste as the present lager beer, yet it had been brewed nevertheless, and to the cultured peo ple living on the banks of the Nile in times the origin of a beverage was due

now being used by millions.

To the natives of Airca of the present time beer prepared from mait and hops is unknown although bottled lager beer has reached Ge Africa, even at the oasis of Kufra in the Sahara. Yet there exists no lack of intoxicating beverages among the sons of the dark continent.
They are not required to wait for the fire water of the Europeans to be sent them They understand how to prepare spirituous beverages of their own and they also become frequently the case, as may be seen from

The Africans make wine and beer, but neither terials. Palm wine is made from the sap oozing from the cut-off blossom stems of the

From the fruit of the banans tree a beverage is being made in Africa, which they drink there as wine or beer. Banana beer is chiefly used by the natives of Uganda, a country bordering on Lake Victoria. The people there are ver fond of such beer, and when Emin Pasha wen to Rubaga to meet King Mtesa he wrote in his diary: "This is a real beer trip, from village, or rather from beer pot to beer pot, we are marching on." In that country the manufacture of the banana beverage is exten sively going on. Dr. Felkin, an English physician, who formerly lived there, describes the different kinds of the banana beverage. He makes a distinction between banans

cooling banana wine, is manufactured in the following manner: A big hole is dug in the ground, lined by banana leaves, filled with un-ripe bananas and kept covered by mats and earth until the fruit has become completely ripe. Then the bananas are slit, mixed with fine hay and placed into a large, boat-like, wooden trough, which at one end has an emptying pipe. After the addition of some water the whole is thoroughly mixed by the hand or by short wooden sticks. Thereupon the trough is eft standing for about one or two hours. After through grass sieves poured into large calabashes. It is then ready for use and represent a sweet, agreeable and not intoxicating beverage. The fact that just this kind of the banan

beverage is drunk in large quantities by the natives explains why Emin Pasha did not see many drunken men in Uganda and Unjoro. But if the mubisi is left standing for three days it undergoes a fermentation and becom a slightly acid, refreshing beverage, which strongly intoxicating. This wine or be is called "muenge." If it is filled into for several months one obtains a spar wine strongly resembling champague.

If a larger or smaller quantity of boiled mills is added to it and the mixture is left standing in large earthen pots for two or three days and stirred from time to time it becomes a beer which, according to the quantity added, is more or less intoxicating. The beverages made from b

ananas, can be changed vet in an

gourd cups or sucked from gourd bottles by means of long, nicely made tubules, the lower

the exposition fiver early yesterday morning. The run from Buffalo to Dunkirk, 40 miles, was filed a bill in equity against Columbus Thomas made in 43 minutes, and from Dunkirk to Eric, &c., at 1114 and 1116 F street northwest to the for an account of the copartnership formed by them in May, 1888, for the construction of a remarkable record in view of the stops at the Childs and G. H. McDermid, the consideration Erie dock in Buffalo and the stops for water. | being \$25,000.